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AN INVESTIGATION OF VILLAGES.

Preferred Title: RURAL SURVEYS.

Nung-ts'un Tiao-ch'a. 172 pages.

Published by Northeast Bookstore, January 1948.

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RURAL SURVEYS.

[Note: This book is a compilation of miscellaneous materials based upon notes on rural surveys made by Mao Tse-tung and his associates from actual observations in 1927-1934. The surveys are case-studies of individual families and villages with concrete data on various aspects of a peasant's daily life. Thus is given a vivid and definite picture of "grass-roots" problems faced by any would-be reformer of China's economy. There are two prefaces by Mao, dated in 1937 and 1941, and a colophon dated 19 April 1941.]

I. Survey of Hsing-kuo township. (Outline of contents)  
A. Observations of Eight Homes (one given below as sample)

1. Native of Township No. 10, District No. 1.  
Has small slaughter-house, no capital.  
Five persons to eat. Has 23 piculs of land (i.e., land producing 23 piculs).  
Pays 3 piculs rent, leaving 20. Each person eats 7 piculs, making a total of 35; thus there is a deficit of 15 piculs, which he depends on his slaughter-business to make up. On every hog killed, he can make about one yuan and 30 cents (now there are no more hogs, so on every pig he makes about 50 cents)  
The five persons are: Father, age 80; wife

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(raises pigs, cocks, gets firewood, mends and washes clothes, cannot cultivate fields); son (five years); daughter (one year); himself (age 29, farms and slaughters hogs). Besides his own land, he rents in, jointly with others, five piculs of land, and must employ a month's extra labor. His mother died five years ago, entailing an expense of more than 100 yuan; in addition to help from his brothers, he borrowed 50 yuan, which with accumulated interest, now amounts to 150 yuan. Of the 23 piculs, 17 are his own, six are "thigh-foot fields" (i.e., remote, requiring a walk), the public land of Chung Wa in Pai-lu (distant 10 li from District No. 1.). He paid a deposit on each picul of six yuan, or 36 in all; in addition he paid an annual rent of three piculs (fifty percent of the whole).

In March of last year when the revolution had a set-back, he fled to the hills of Chun-ch'un, where he helped in hill-farming. In September, when the Red Army came to Hsing-kuo, he returned; the guardian dogs (i.e., government troops) penetrated into the hills, land was not divided. In March of this year, the Red Army attacked Kan-chou. In the March distribution, he got no land; but he did not have to pay the three piculs rent, or repay the debt of 150 yuan. At the same time, the 36 yuan deposit was not recovered.

Beginning with March he was for three months, head of the land department helping in land division. From May on he commanded a company of flesh-color guards, with sticks (?) but no guns, for three months. On June 15

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he led his company against government guard-dogs in Hsing-kuo. He did other exploits and was promoted. In October he left the army and went back to his old pursuits, not wanting to be a Red soldier.

He had six years' schooling, and could read newspapers to some extent.

B. Former Geography of this Township

1. Distribution of Land
2. Classification of People
3. Forms of Exploitation
  - a. Land-rent
  - b. Usury
  - c. Taxes

C. Classes in the Conflict

1. Landlords
2. Rich peasants
3. Medium peasants
4. Poor peasants
5. Hired peasants
6. Handicraftsmen
7. Merchants
8. Floaters; includes gamblers, beggars, mild smoke vendors, astrologers, image-curators, Taoist priests, Buddhist monks, actors, fortune-tellers.

D. Present State of Land Distribution. Gives Areas, Number, Character, and such details concerning:

1. Paddy
2. Hill Land
3. Ponds
4. Buildings
5. Public Land
6. Share for each person

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#### E. Land Taxes

People objected to these, saying the revolution was anti-rent and anti-tax. Taxes were called "public welfare funds". The taxes averaged from two to two and a half percent. People were given three days to produce same. Taxes were payable in grain or money. The official rate of conversion was 30 cash per catty, while the market price was 20; so the farmers chose to bring grain.

Collection of taxes was organized on a military basis, according to military not civil units. An officer was in charge, with three aides, and a civilian land official. They went from house to house; the grain was weighed as well as measured (official rate 90 catties per picul). The family was required to deliver the grain to the granary that same day; failure to do so meant that the family would feed the five men for each day of delay. Nobody delayed!

#### F. Soviet Government.

##### a. Township structure and composition.

The sample given shows a group of 18 officers with six gamblers in office.

##### b. District structure and composition.

##### c. Village structure and composition.

##### d. Faults in Government Officials.

1. Bureaucratic Attitudes
2. Profiteering through Confiscation
3. Susceptibility to Glamorous Women
4. Disregard of Popular Will

#### G. Militarizing of the Villages.

##### a. Vermillion Guards

##### b. Youth Vanguard

##### c. Boys' Bands

##### d. Inspection Corps

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- e. Red Army Reserve
- f. Special Duty Camps
- g. Independent Red Army Units

IV. Story of Land-division in West Kiangsi...(outline)

- A. Paddy
- B. Waste land
- C. Workers getting a share
- D. Hill land

V. Errors in Land conflicts in Kiangsi.

(This is a motley collection of seemingly inconsequential inconsistencies)

VI. Question of Final Division or Renting

VII. Land Law December 1928.

- A. Confiscate all land into the possession of the soviet government, using the following methods, for distributions:
  - 1. To peasants for individual farming
  - 2. To peasants for collective farming
  - 3. For model farms organized by the soviet government.Of the above, 1 is the primary form; under special circumstances, or when the soviet government has the power, 2 and 3 may also be used.
- B. No land may be bought or sold after being confiscated and distributed by the soviet government.
- C. After distribution of land, all persons, except old, children, sick, unable to till, and those in public service, must be compelled to work.
- D. Criteria of amount in distributing land:
  - 1. Equal share for old and young, men and women
  - 2. Ability to labor; twice as large a share for those able to work.

Of the above criteria, 1 is primary; under exceptional conditions, 2 may be used; reasons for using 1:

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- (a). Until equipment is provided for caring for aged and infants, if these do not get enough land, they cannot be supported;
- (b). Division according to population is simpler and easier;
- (c). Few families are without aged or children; nevertheless, while they are not strong enough to cultivate land, the government may give them suitable public duty, such as carrying of communications.

E. Standards of regions for land divisions:

- 1. District <sup>(county)</sup> as unit for distribution;
- 2. Several <sup>districts</sup> as unit for distribution;
- 3. Township as unit for distribution.

Of the above, 1 is primary; the others may be used under special conditions.

F. Distribution of Hill land and forests.

- 1. Tea-plant and fire-wood hills; as per fields, district <sup>(county)</sup> as unit, to be used after equal distribution;
- 2. Bamboo and timber hills; to be possessed by the soviet government. But with its permission, peasants may use the bamboo and timber. Fifty trees or less, with permission of the district soviet; 100 or less, of the township soviet; more than 100, of the county <sup>(district)</sup> soviet.
- 3. All bamboo and timber is to be sold by the county soviet government; money thus obtained shall be controlled by the high soviet government.

G. Collection of land taxes.

- 1. Land taxes are of three types according to production:
  - a. Fifteen percent
  - b. Ten percent
  - c. Five percent

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Of these, a is primary; the others may be used at special times by permission of the high soviet government.

b. During calamities, or other special conditions, with permission obtained from the high soviet government, taxes may be remitted.

c. Land taxes shall be collected by the county soviet, and controlled by a high soviet government.

II. Rural handicraftsmen desiring to share in land distribution, may receive an amount equal to one-half that received by each peasant.

I. Officers and men of the Red Army and of the vermillion guards, and all other government workers, shall receive a share equal to that of the peasants, to be cultivated by laborers hired by the soviet government.

Note by author: This inexperienced legislation grew out of the land conflicts in 1927-28. It has three errors:

1. Confiscating all land, not that of landlords alone.
2. Possession of land is by government; use only, by peasants.
3. Forbidding of transactions in land.

These were errors of principle, which later were corrected. Afterward other and better ways were adopted.

#### VIII. Land Law of April 1929.

- A. Confiscate all common-owned land and that of the landlord class to become the property of the Hsing-kuo workers', peasants', soldiers', delegates', conference government, and to be given to landless and little-owning peasants to cultivate and use.
- B. No land, common-owned or owned by the landlord class, may be bought or sold after being confiscated and distributed by the workers', peasants' and soldiers' government.

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C. (Appearing in VII, is here omitted)

The remainder of the Land Law is the same as that appearing under VII above.

Note by author: With the exception of the changes noted ~~in~~ above, the revised Land Law held good until 1930, when other changes were made.

The following features of Communist practice are to be noted:

1. Land is reckoned or measured by production, not area.
2. Land is divided per capita; also with reference to ability to cultivate.
3. Land distribution is sometimes repeated or supplemented in the interest of greater fairness.
4. An effort is made to even up the quality of land-shares.
5. The village is the typical unit for land-distribution.
6. Old land-deeds are burned.
7. The above-named actions are taken on orders from above; taxes collected go to the highest county authorities for control.
8. Much land in Kiangsi lay waste, and was counted as public land. Peasants often refused to rent and till certain portions of land. Border line land, or no man's land, between the "white" and "red" areas was untilled.

COLOPHON By Mao Tse-tung, dated 19 April 1941.

As to experience in soviet political work, this is the best and most germane reference material for our present united anti-Japanese front political work. But this points to the aspect of how to link and mobilize the masses to oppose the enemy, not to the aspect of the line of strategy. As to the party's line of

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of strategy, there is a difference in principles between now and previously. In the past we opposed landlords and bourgeois; now we join with all landlords and bourgeois who do not oppose being anti-Japanese. Even in the later days of the soviet, we did not take different attitudes towards the reactionary government and party that were attacking us with armed forces, and all those capitalistic strata that were under our regime; nor did we take different attitudes towards the various types of factions within the reactionary government and party; all of these were wrong. At that time we acted on the principle of "total war" against all classes of society save the peasants and lowest bourgeois. That policy was wrong. In the matter of land-reform, we reversed the policy adopted in the first and middle stages of the soviet, of giving landlords a land-share like peasants and putting them to work. That too was a mistake. In this whole period of resisting Japan and building a democratic republic, the party policy must be different,---not "total war precludes linking", nor "total linking precludes war" (as Ch'en Tu-hsiu in 1927); but linking all social strata that resist Japanese imperialism and making with them a united front; while adopting various types of fight against the hesitant reactionary appeasers who are anti-Communist and anti-people. The present policy is a combination of the two important policies of "uniting" and "fighting". In the matter of labor, there are the two important policies of improving workers' living without lowering capitalistic production. In the matter of land-reform, there are the two important policies of reducing rent and interest, and also demanding that peasants pay rent and interest. In the matter of political rights, there are the two important principles that all landlords and capitalists have the same personal, political and property rights as workers and peasants, while guarding against their being able to obstruct the revolution

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(destructively acting against resistance to Japan and against the people). State and cooperative economy should be fostered; but just now the chief thing is not state but private enterprise, to let free capital economy have a chance to grow, using it to resist Japanese imperialism and semi-feudalism. This is at present China's most revolutionary policy; to oppose and resist this direction is a mistake. Solemnly and firmly maintain the purity of the Communist's Communism; and promote and guide the growth of social economy capitalism,---this is our indispensable historical duty in the period of resisting Japan and building a democratic republic. During this period some Communists are corrupted by capitalism and the bourgeois class; this is inevitable and not to be feared. Do not let the fight against political and ideological decay within the party wrongly shift over into social economy. China's Communist Party is working in the very complex Chinese environment; each Communist, especially each cadreman should discipline himself to be a soldier who understands the strategy of Marxism; a one-sided superficial view of problems can never bring victory to the revolution.

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ON COMPLEX MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF A PARAMAGNETIC  
AT HIGH FREQUENCIES

by

I.G. Shaposhnikov.

(J. Exp. Theor. Phys. USSR) 19, 577, 1949)

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Summary

The thermodynamic theory of paramagnetic relaxation given earlier [1, 2] is used to determine the dependence, <sup>upon</sup> a constant transverse field, of the real and imaginary <sup>parts</sup> components of the complex magnetic susceptibility <sup>in the direction of an alternating</sup> (with reference to a variable <sup>with</sup> field) of an ideal paramagnetic. ~~It is assumed that the para-~~ ~~magnetic has pure spin magnetism; and that the frequency of the~~ <sup>alternating</sup> ~~variable~~ <sup>field is large</sup> in comparison with the reciprocal of the spin-spin relaxation time. The experimental data [3] are considered from the point of view of the <sup>(theoretical)</sup> results obtained.

- Suppose an ideal paramagnetic with pure spin magnetism is in an external magnetic field  $\vec{H} = \vec{H}_0 + \vec{h}$  <sup>not</sup> the <sup>constant</sup> ~~permanent~~ component  $H_0$  of which is directed along the z-axis, while the variable portion  $\vec{h}$  <sup>not</sup>  $\equiv \vec{\eta}$  is along the x-axis (~~in~~ the case of perpendicular fields). Thermodynamic theory gives for the x-component  $\xi$  of the <sup>alternating</sup> ~~variable~~ portion of magnetization:

$$\xi = \chi \eta, \quad \chi = \chi' - i\chi'', \quad (1)$$

where

$$\frac{\chi'}{\chi_0} = \frac{(1 + \gamma_s^2 \omega_0^2)^2 + (1 - \gamma_s^2 \omega_0^2) \gamma_s^2 \omega^2}{[1 + \gamma_s^2 (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)]^2 + 4 \gamma_s^2 \omega^2} \quad (2)$$

 $\omega$ 

(mga)

2. Let us denote the <sup>ratio</sup> quantity  $\chi/\chi_0$  by B, and  $\chi''/\chi_0$  by A. Since we are now <sup>suppose</sup> taking  $\tau_s$  as independent of  $H_0$ , B and A are functions of  $H_0$  only through  $\omega_0$ ; we need to examine the nature of the relations  $B = B(\omega_0)$  and  $A = A(\omega_0)$  given by (2) and (3) for given  $T_0$  and  $\omega$ . In agreement with what was stated above we will consider that  $1/\tau_s \omega \equiv \epsilon \ll 1$ .

The function  $B(\omega_0)$  has a minimum and maximum accurate to terms of the first order in  $\epsilon$  at the points

$$\omega_0 = \omega - \rho_s \equiv \omega_0^{\min}, \quad \omega_0 = \omega + \rho_s \equiv \omega_0^{\max}, \quad (4)$$

respectively, and becomes zero at points

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{3}, \quad \omega_0 = \omega \quad (5)$$

where  $\rho_s \equiv 1/\tau_s$ , so that  $\rho_s/\omega \equiv \epsilon \ll 1$ ; thus  $B(\omega_0^{\min}) < 0$ ,  $B(\omega_0^{\max}) > 0$ . For the main terms of expression  $B(\omega_0^{\max})$  and  $B(\omega_0^{\min})$  we obtain

$$B(\omega_0^{\max}) = |B(\omega_0^{\min})| = \omega/4\sqrt{3}. \quad (6)$$

For the main term  $B(0)$ , (2) gives for  $H_0 = 0$ :

$$B(0) = (\rho_s/\omega)^2, \quad (7)$$

and for  $H_0 \rightarrow \infty$  from (2) we obtain

$$B(\infty) = 1, \quad (8)$$

where <sup>behavior</sup> supposing  $H_0 \rightarrow \infty$ , we intend to determine the <sup>course</sup> of B for <sup>large</sup> high values of  $H_0$ , which however remain <sup>less</sup> less than those values <sup>to</sup> which <sup>saturation</sup> saturation of magnetization <sup>becomes</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>approached</sup> closely approached (since in the general theory <sup>[2]</sup> magnetization is assumed to be not too large). On the basis of (4), (6) and (8), instead of

(1) gives

$$\bar{\xi} = \text{Im}(X\bar{\eta}) = X'\bar{\eta} - (X''/\omega)\dot{\bar{\eta}}. \quad (14)$$

From the ~~character~~ <sup>behavior</sup> of curves  $B(\omega_0)$  and  $A(\omega_0)$  it follows that for sufficiently high values for the constant field  $H_0$  (to the right of the point  $\omega_0 = \omega_0^{\text{max}}$ ), where  $X'' \ll X'$ , with <sup>reference</sup> to the variable field component there exists paramagnetism with magnetic susceptibility  $X' > X_0$ :

$$\bar{\xi} \approx X\bar{\eta}, \quad (15)$$

while in the region of rather small values of the constant field (to the left of the point  $\omega_0 = \omega_0^{\text{max}}$ ), there is no simple relation between the variable part of the magnetic field and the variable part of the magnetization. In particular, when  $X'' \gg X'$  (this would be for very small values of  $H_0$ , and also for values of  $H_0$  close to  $\omega/\gamma$ ), we have the relation:

$$\bar{\xi} \approx - (X''/\omega) \dot{\bar{\eta}}. \quad (16)$$

Zavoisky was the first to propose <sup>[3]</sup> a method for measuring the real component of the magnetic susceptibility of a paramagnetic at high frequencies. This method is based <sup>upon</sup> ~~on~~ the anisotropy of the magnetic properties of a paramagnetic with <sup>respect</sup> ~~reference~~ to a variable field which occurs in the presence of a constant field, and upon the assumption of the independence of the parallel and perpendicular effects; i.e., <sup>the assumption</sup> of the independence of the complex magnetic susceptibilities with <sup>respect</sup> ~~reference~~ to an alternating (variable) field in directions parallel and perpendicular to a constant field (the correctness of this supposition can easily be seen to follow from the thermodynamic theory <sup>[1], [2]</sup> of paramagnetic relaxation). With his method Zavoisky obtained ~~an~~ experimentally

Although  $\chi'$  does go through zero at the point  $H_0 = \omega/\gamma$ , this does not mean transition at this point from diamagnetism to paramagnetism with respect to the variable field; paramagnetism does actually begin near point  $H_0 = \omega/\gamma$  (to the right of point  $H_0 = \omega_0^{\max} / \gamma = \omega/\gamma + \rho_B/\gamma$ ), but generally speaking there is no diamagnetism in the sense of proportionality in magnitude but reversal in direction between the variable parts of the magnetic field and magnetization (see remarks relative to (14)-(16)). It would be very important for a more detailed comparison between the theoretical results and the experiment, to have available experimental data on the absolute values of  $\chi'$  and  $\chi''$ .

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Received by the Editor  
3rd February 1949.

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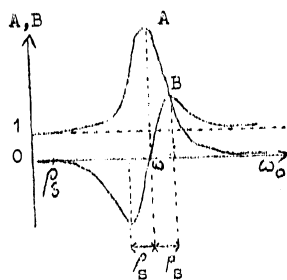


Figure 1.

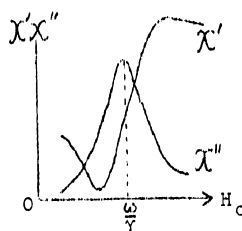


Figure 2.